

Foreign Items.

Solomon Herschell, Chief Rabbi of the Jews in England, died in London, Oct. 31, after a long illness. He was 82 years of age, and had officiated as Chief Rabbi, upwards of 42 years.

The celebrated Grace Darling died at Barnburgh, Oct. 20, of consumption, in the 25th year of her age.

Allen Cunningham, the well-known writer and assistant of Sir Francis Chantrey, died suddenly at his residence in London, on the 29th of October at the age of 56. He had just completed, it is said, a life of Sir Francis.

The Niger Expedition has been totally abandoned.

The State of Hanover has granted eleven millions of Prussian crowns (£1,500,000) for a general railway system of sixty German miles.

The wheat crop of France in 1842 has almost doubled itself during the last thirty years, and that of potatoes has been five fold during the same period.

COMET.—M. Langier, a young astronomer attached to the observatory of Paris, discovered about seven o'clock in the evening of the 25th ult., the existence in the constellation Dragon of a comet, extremely weak, and without the appearance of a tail. At about ten minutes past ten o'clock, Paris time, the right ascension of this star was 16 hours and 41 minutes, and boreal declension 63 degrees and 44 minutes. The right ascension increased in six hours by 3 minutes 33 seconds time, and the declension diminished 20 minutes in same interval.

At Constantinople a courier had arrived from Bagdad with private accounts, which assert that a British force, commanded by General Pollock, had reached Cabul and invested it. They add that General Pollock had offered conditions to the inhabitants, which, if they rejected, he was determined to carry the town by storm.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 11th of October says,—"We have this moment received information that the greater part of the city of Pekin has been destroyed by fire."

Intelligence have been received at Constantinople, according to the Augsburg Gazette, that the Shah of Persia had accepted the mediation of Great Britain to arrange the differences between him and the Ottoman Porte.

The Cleveland Herald relates the following touching incident connected with the burning of the steamboat Vermillion, on Lake Erie:

Among the sufferers was a young man by the name of Robinson, mate of the schooner Ohio—and a fine specimen of Nature's noblest work. Young and active, he delighted in his profession, and bid fair to become an ornament among those

"Whose path is o'er the mountain wave, Whose home is on the deep."

And had but a day or two before united himself in that "holiest of ties, wedded love," to the fair girl of his choice; and was on his way with his bride, to spend the "honey moon" with his aged mother, who resides in this city, when death, with all its appalling horrors came upon them both, in a moment, and summoned them hence to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

The mother was anxiously expecting their arrival, when the sad news of their untimely fate was communicated to her. Folding her hands upon her breast, and lifting her eyes to Heaven, she exclaimed in the spirit of the true Christian,—"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord;"—then sinking upon her knees, held silent communion with her God.

After rising, she wiped away the tears that beaded her eyes, and heard all the particulars of the melancholy event with a calmness that surprised and comforted those who witnessed it.

VIRGINIA DIAMONDS.—We have seen a small diamond which was found on the farm of Dr. F. Gwynn, of Orange county, Va.—It is of a yellowish green color, weighs half an upwards of an eighth of a carat, and is pronounced by scientific judges to be a diamond of the first water. When polished its exterior crust, it will no doubt be a beautiful and brilliant gem. It was asserted some few years ago that a diamond was found in one of the western States; if so, this is the second ever produced in the United States.—Fredericksburg Herald.

SINGULAR.—The Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer

On Monday, when the Wheeling Line stopped at the door of the stage office, it was discovered that a fine young mare which had been tied to one of the horses in the stable, had one of her fore legs broken at the pastern joint so badly that it was found necessary to kill her on the spot. After they had killed her, they were surprised at discovering that the entire foot was off the other fore leg, having come off just where the hoof and the hair of the leg meet. They went back along the road some distance, and found the hoof about three fourths of a mile from town, so that the animal had come that distance without a foot, and with the other leg broken.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The Westminster Review says, that the Wesleyan Methodists—from their wealth, their numbers, their zeal, and the peculiar organization of their society—must be regarded as the most influential and important section of dissenters, (if dissenters they may be termed) from the Established Church of England.

ALBANY POLICE.—A Curious Case of Female Deception.—One of those strange and almost unaccountable cases of deception which we hear of once or twice in an age, was developed at the police office on Saturday afternoon. A person who has for the last four years followed the business of a tinker and teamster alternately in this city, and who is well known to many of our citizens, was brought up before Justice Osbourn, charged with hanging out false signals—being not exactly what outward appearances would lead honest and unsuspecting persons to believe—sailing under false colors.

About two weeks since this person was married to a very respectable and hard working girl, who by her industry had laid up a considerable sum of money.—The poor girl found out in a few days that all is not gold that glitters—that appearances are deceitful—in short that her dear husband was a woman! This fact being fully established to the satisfaction of all parties, the faithless swain or rather deceitful jade—was arrested, examined at the police, and sent to jail. A crowd of the curious followed her ladyship to her new lodgings, making many original and spirited remarks, called out by the novelty of the case.

No other reason can be assigned for this strange marriage alliance except the desire on the part of the husband to possess himself of the money which the object of his affections had saved up from her hard earnings and unwearied industry.—Albany Citizen.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.—The following receipt for curing Beef or Pork is said to be the very best now in use. It is given by the Editor of the Germantown Telegraph, who remarks that if this mode be once tried, it will be used again in preference to all others. The receipt is as follows:

To 1 gallon water, take 1 1/2 lb. salt, 1/2 lb. sugar, 1 oz. saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cool, pour it over your beef and pork; to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks.—The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

ISLANDS OF FISH BONES.—On good grounds it appears to be impossible to over-fish, so as to reduce their apparent number. If men do not catch them, they will continue to devour each other. Immense banks of their bones are at present being formed at the bottom of the sea. One in particular may be mentioned, lying east of the Faroe Islands, this bank is composed almost entirely of bones, and it is two miles and a half long.

EXPLOIT OF A RAT.—At one of the subterranean exhibitions at Matlock Baths, known as the High Tor Grotto, it is the custom to place lighted candles on the sides at entering, which are left burning till the visitors return. On Wednesday week the guide went into the grotto with a gentleman, leaving the candles burning as usual, and on his return was surprised to meet a solitary looking gray old rat, walking leisurely off with one of the burning candles. On being observed, he quickly disappeared under a ledge of rock, taking his light with him.

English paper.

"IT IS VULGAR."—The following is extracted from Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott:

"I should I should forget to mention it, I put down here a rebuke which later in life Sir Walter gave in my hearing to his daughter Anne. She happened to say something, I forget what, that she could not abide it—it was vulgar. 'My love,' said her father, 'you speak like a very young lady, do you know after all the meaning of this word vulgar? 'Tis only common—nothing that is common, except wickedness, can deserve to be spoken of in a tone of contempt; but when you have lived with me your years, you will be disposed to agree with me in thanking God that nothing really worth having or caring about in this world is uncommon.'"

CRUCIFIXION.—Dr. Edward Young wrote the following verses on the famous printing of the Crucifixion, by Michael Angelo, who obtained leave to treat a malefactor, condemned to be broken upon the wheel, as he pleased. The man being extended, this wonderful artist directed that he should be stabbed in such parts of the body as he apprehended would occasion the most excruciating torture, that he might represent the agonies of death in the most natural manner.

While his Redeemer on his canvas lies, Stabbed at his feet his brother whetting dies; The daring artist cruelly serene, Views the pale cheek and the distorted men, The darts of life by drops, and dead to cries, Examines every spirit as it dies. He studies torment; dives in mortal woe; T. cause up every pang repeats his blow, E. ch. rising again, each dreadful grace, Yet warm triumphant to his Savior's face, O glorious theft! O nobly wicked draught! With its full charge of death each feature fraught! Such wondrous face the magic colors best, From his own skill he starts, in horror lost.

We are ruined not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants—if they are real wants they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, Nov. 26, 1842.

We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage for cash.

These will be services in the Episcopal Church, in this place, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning next, by the Rev. Mr. Lightner, of Danville.

We have received the Exchange and Trade Register, published at Philadelphia. It is an excellent business paper, giving a correct and faithful account of the monetary affairs, and the markets.

APPOINTMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. EDWARD H. BALD, Esq., to be Deputy Attorney General, to prosecute for the county of Columbia.

The elections in Michigan have gone for the democrats. What a terrible result in the whig ranks since 1840. They have scarcely a state left.

The share of Pennsylvania, of the Public Lands, is \$60,313, which Mr. Mann, the State Treasurer, is authorized to receive on behalf of the Commonwealth. The State Gazette says, the proportion to which New Jersey is entitled, is \$1,912. This pro rata looks small, however; but like a sexton in a time of health, the state may say, "the smallest favors thoughtfully received," though it's grief and death to the donor.

Two of the three men who attacked Judge Jones, in attempting to rob his house, have been arrested. They were at once recognized by the Judge. They were taken at Germantown. One of them bore the marks of some severe bruises about his eyes and head, which he evidently received from the Judge's loaded whip, but which he said he had received from an Irishman, for saying that St. Patrick was a Scotchman.

Col. Webb has again been indicted for fighting a duel with the Hon. T. F. Marshall. He pleaded guilty, and was committed to the Tombs, there to remain until the day of his sentence. A petition for his unconditional pardon has been sent on to the Governor.

The mystery of the death of Mary C. Rogers, of New York, the beautiful cigar girl, whose body was found in the North River, near the city, about a year since, has been explained. It seems she was taken to the house of Mrs. Loss, near the city, and died under the medical treatment of a young physician, and was afterwards thrown into the river. Mrs. Loss, when on her death bed from a wound caused by an accidental discharge of a gun, sent for an officer of the police, and made the confession.

We have always insisted that a protective tariff was a democratic measure, and had, invariably, been supported by our ablest and most distinguished men. Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, has been sometimes quoted as a supporter of free trade or low duties. Thomas J. Blyson was a Southern man, and in early life held entertain opinions unfavorable to the doctrine of protection to our manufactures; but he was also a true patriot, and when he saw by experience the necessity of the protective policy, he frankly acknowledged his error, and became the warm friend of the manufacturer and the manufacturing interest, in proof of which we refer to the following extract of a letter to a friend, which may be found in his published works:

"You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then in peace; our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw material in exchange for the same material after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy of welcome to all nations. It was expected that those, especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers, by every sort of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, counting the hand of husbandry, the industry of agriculture, or that of manufactures, would add most to the national wealth."

This was the state of things in 1785, when the notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common right in it acknowledged, and exercised under regulations, sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. We have since experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both prodigality and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations—That to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form—the grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufacture, must be for reducing us either to dependence on that foreign nation, or to be clothed in skins, and live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. Experience has taught

me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort."

MISCELLANY. Editorial, Condensed and Selected. Second crop of strawberries have been for sale in the New York market this season. And what is more, a second crop of shad has been gathered.

Among the London literary advertisements we notice a copy of the Bible for sale by auction, which is described as being in ten folio volumes, with 2372 engravings, and having cost upwards of seven hundred guineas.

Two individuals quarrelled about church matters in the St. Louis Cathedral at New Orleans, and blows were struck in presence of the congregation. They are to make the matter worse by fighting a duel.

Small Coins.—Dr. Riddle, of the Mint, in New Orleans, proposes to coin a three cent piece of a composition or alloy of silver and copper. The size of the coin will probably be that of a half dime, but thicker, and its color nearly that of silver.

The celebrated poet, Louis Tric, has been struck with apoplexy, at Potsdam, in Prussia.

In Lehigh county, Pa., on Saturday last, John Boyer, aged 30, was caught in the waterwheel of a mill, and crushed to death.

Extraordinary Dividend.—It is said that the Farmington Canal Company, in Connecticut, have this year made their first dividend. They mowed the tow path and divided the hay!

Mr. Lewis Benedict of Albany, the agent appointed by Gov. Seward to receive New York's share of the proceeds of the Land Sales, has returned from Washington, with \$81,974 in his pocket. This is the portion of New York State.

Pine Shot.—Two gentlemen of Savannah, Geo., recently shot 127 snipe, in five hours and a half.

Col. Webb has been again indicted for his duel with Marshall. The indictment is believed to be correctly drawn. Col. Webb gave \$10,000 bail for his appearance.

A Glorious Minority.—In the next State Senate of Maine, consisting of 31 members, there will be but one Whig.

A New Jewish Synagogue was consecrated on Friday, at Easton, Pa.

A celebrated English physician says that milk, when allowed to boil, loses most of its nutritious quality. It may be made lukewarm, but must not be boiled.

A cup of strong coffee is said to be an antidote against the effects of laudanum.

The Newark Advertiser of Nov. 19, says, there is a rumor in town that Mr. Miller died of apoplexy that morning.

Organ Sunk.—The organ intended for the Trinity Church, in Buffalo, has been sunk in the canal near Lockport.

Sally Simmons, the last of the Pawkanauket tribe of Indians, died at Fairhaven, on Saturday last, of intemperance, in the 80th year of her age.

Remedy for Hard Times.—Matrimony is said to be better than no money. It's change to a bachelor.

Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.

[COMMUNICATED] Editor Sanitary American: Sir—As several gentlemen have been named by the Democratic papers in different parts of the state, as suitable persons for Speaker of the House of Representatives of this state, at the coming session, permit me to add to the respectable list already mentioned, the name of GEORGE R. BARRETT, of Clearfield county, as a suitable person to fill that respectable station. Mr. Barrett is an undeviating Democrat, a clear-headed, strong minded man, and in fact possessing all the requisite qualifications to make a good Speaker. Should he be elected, he will, no doubt, discharge the duties to the satisfaction of his fellow members, and with credit to himself and his constituents.

A DEMOCRAT. Mr. MILLER, the end of the world prophet, is putting up a sidewalk wall around his farm, near White Hall, New York, which will probably endure for a thousand years. A person offered him \$2,000 for the farm, and not to take possession till after 1843; the prudent prophet refused, however, all-giving that such an offer, depending, as it does, upon a future event, is nothing more than gambling.

Desperate Attack and Courageous Repulse. Thursday morning about 2 o'clock, the residence of Judge Jones, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the Wissahickon Creek near the Manayunk road bridge, was forcibly entered by three ruffians breaking through the front door, and proceeding up stairs toward the bed chamber by forcing through one or two of the interior doors. The consequent noise attending the breaking in, alarmed the whole family, when the judge, armed with a loaded whip, left his room, and upon the landing of the stair-way discovered three men masked, one armed with a musket and the other two with clubs one of them having a light in his hand. The Judge at once made an attack and levelled one of them to the floor, at this instant the Judge was struck a blow on the side of his head by one of the others, who in his fall grasped the assailant and dragged him to the floor with him. In the struggle which ensued, the judge being uppermost, they were precipitated down the stairs, when the judge finding the light had been extinguished in the melee, and one of the villains having fired upon him, (which fortunately missed him,) he made his escape by the window of his bath room and made an alarm. In the interval of his absence from the house the villains went away, and as far as ascertained took nothing with them. That their object was plunder, by desperate and fatal measures, if necessary, there can be no doubt, in which they were signally defeated by the courage and determination of the judge.

The judge though severely hurt is not considered dangerously wounded. His head and one of his legs are considerably injured. He did not attend court yesterday.—Phil. Gaz.

From the Danville Democrat. It is with feelings of pleasure that we give publicity to the following letter from Mr. JOHN C. BOYD, still further exculpating Judge Lewis from any participation in the U. S. Bank bribery business of 1840.

To the Editor of the Democrat. Sir:—(Having noticed in a pamphlet, recently published, (I presume by S. D. Ingham, Esq.) on the subject of the resumption resolutions, of the spring of 1840, that my name is there introduced as a Director and Agent of the Bank of the United States, for the purpose, I would suppose, of incalculating the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, endeavoring to show by inference from my testimony before the Committee, that the testimony of the Judge was untrue, I deem it due to that gentleman, as well as to my own reputation, to state, that at the time of the passage of said Resolutions I was not a Director in said Bank, nor did I own a single share of stock; neither was I employed by an officer or Agent of that or any other Banking Institution. I did not receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation whatever, having merely stopped a few days on my way home from the city, and feeling great anxiety on my own and brother's account, having made extensive purchases of property, and believing the passage of the Bill would have a beneficial effect on our future interests, and the interests of the community generally, was willing to devote any leisure time I had, to aid in its passage.

As regards what I said in my letters to Mr. Handy, in relation to the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, I did not mean to insinuate, that he was influenced, in his leaving Harrisburg, by any improper motive. I knew him to be the warm and zealous friend of the State Administration and the Improvement system—neither of which, in my opinion, could prosper without the passage of the Bill to which I referred. For these reasons I inferred, without any intercourse with him, that he was friendly to the measure; but when I found on arriving at Harrisburg, that he was unfavorable, or so indifferent as to have gone home, I spoke of his absence as "mysterious" without the slightest intention of conveying the idea that there was anything improper in his proceedings.

It may be proper to add that I believe he had no knowledge whatever of the Broadhead transactions, as will appear by my testimony before the Committee. Yours, &c.

Nov. 16th, 1842. JOHN C. BOYD.

Since the above was in type, we have been requested to publish the following affidavit of the Hon. W. DONALDSON, in relation to the same subject.

Mr. COOK:—I have seen the pamphlet of Samuel D. Ingham, on the subject of the resumption resolutions, passed by the Legislature in the spring of 1840, in which he states, that when examined before the Committee, I pleaded "non mi recordo" as to a letter which he states was written by Judge Lewis to Mr. Chambers. Knowing that his statements, so far as he connects my name with the transactions referred to, are untrue, I have thought proper to make the following statement:—

1. That Thomas Chambers never exhibited to S. D. Ingham, or to any other person in my presence, any letter from Judge Lewis relating in any manner to the purchase of the Reporter.

2. That no answer to any such letter was written by Mr. Chambers, or dictated by Mr. Ingham, or written or dictated by any one else, in my presence.

3. That I had no conversation with Judge Lewis or any one else at any time on the subject of any improper means to procure legislation, and that I had no knowledge what-over of Broadhead's money transactions.

4. I was not more the subagent of Thos. Chambers than the Hon. S. D. Ingham was. I came to Harrisburg, partly on account of my own business interests, and partly at the solicitation of Mr. Chambers, and among others of Mr. Corwell, as stated in my testimony before the Committee.

5. That, although I sit on the same bench with Judge Lewis, I do not live in the same county, and that I only see him occasionally, and have at this time a preliminary controversy with him, arising out of his claims against the estate of my brother-in-law; that there are no relations between me and the Judge that would prevent me from disclosing the truth; and I make this statement without any previous consultation or correspondence with Judge Lewis. WM DONALDSON, Columbia County, ss.

Personally appeared before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, William Donaldson, who being duly sworn according to law said that the foregoing statement is true. Witness, my hand, this 17th day of Nov. 1842.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of November, 1842. WILLIAM KITCHEN J. P.

We trust that those papers which have copied Mr. Ingham's statement, will do Judge Lewis the justice of inserting the above communications.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 21. FLOUR.—Small sales of Susquehanna Flour at \$4.12—none now in market.

GRAIN.—Wheat is very scarce and wasted. Sales of limited parcels of Md. reds to-day at 78 a 83 cts for good to prime parcels, and at 50 a 75 cts for inferior to good. A cargo of shipment Penna. red was sold to-day at 87 cents for prime, and another lot, not prime, at 81 cts. Sales of new Md. white Corn at 43 a 45 cts. and yellow at 45 cts. We quote Md. Rye at 45 a 50 cts. A sale of Penna. at 67 cts. Sales of Oats at 21 a 22 cts.

WHISKEY.—Sales of bbls. at 22 and of blks. at 23 cts. The wagon price of bls. is 19 cts. exclusive of the barrel.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Last Scene. Yesterday Court, the convicted murderer of Samuel Adams, was sentenced to be hung; but he chose to take upon himself the office of executioner and rushed into eternity by staining his soul with a crime as black as that which brought upon him the fate he so desperately sought to shun.

Preparations for his execution were made at an early hour in the morning. A messenger had gone to Albany with an application to the Chancellor to review his decision and allow a writ of error; by the morning boat he returned with the following decisive letter addressed to the Sheriff:—

"ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1842. "DEAR SIR: I heard the question upon the writ of error in Colt's case argued at great length at New-York, and came to the deliberate determination that there was none of them of which there was any room to doubt, as you will see from my written opinion, which I left in the hands of Colt's counsel when I left New-York, and which is now published in the Argus of this morning. You will therefore see that it is out of my power to violate my oath of office by allowing a writ of error in the case, even if the application was now regularly before me on an application upon notice to the Attorney General. Neither would the allowance of the writ stay the execution of the sentence, as I could not certify that there was a probable cause for staying the proceedings, and the Governor would not interfere without such certificate.

"I have never heard any lawyer, except the counsel for the prisoner, express any doubt as to the legality of the conviction before the Court which tried him. Nor have I been able to find any member of the Court of Errors who should have voted to reverse the judgment on the ground of the organization of the Court. It is perfectly natural that the friends of this unhappy man should endeavor, if possible, to stay his execution; but their anxiety to preserve his life cannot excuse the officers of justice in making the laws tend to their wishes; although the course which has been pursued in this case has placed not only those officers but the Governor in the most painful and trying situations. The prisoner's counsel had the right to apply to the Chancellor, the three Justices of the Supreme Court, or to any of the eight Circuit Judges, for the allowance of a writ of error; and if any one of those twelve officers had any doubts as to the legality of the conviction, he would of course have allowed the writ. They have tried four or five, and have failed; and if they were not satisfied with that, they should have applied to others; but not ask those who have fully examined the subject, and have no doubt, to violate their duty by acting against their conscience.

"Yours, with great respect, B. HYDE WALWORTH. J. C. HART, Esq."

Colt was engaged nearly all night in writing a reply to the letter of Governor SEWARD, which it is said he ordered to be left sealed until his child should be old enough to understand it. He was under the care of Deputy Sheriff Vulture and Green, and in the morning was shaved and dressed, and received a brief visit from his brother. The gallows was erected in the centre of the area. It was the same one used at the execution of Robinson in New-Jersey, and bore upon it marks of twelve strokes of that hatchet, which never falls but it sends to eternity a human soul. It consisted simply of two upright posts, and one transversely placed, with a rope over a pulley—one end being attached to a heavy weight, and the other being formed into a noose. At 11 o'clock Dr. Anthon, in company with Samuel Colt, visited his cell, and made preparations for his marriage with Miss Henshaw, which was soon after performed in presence of Samuel Colt, David Graham, Robert Emmett, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff, and J. H. Payne. After their marriage they were left alone for nearly an hour. At half past 12 Dudley Selden went into his cell and at 1 o'clock took a cup of coffee with his wife.

His brother Samuel soon after arrived and entered his cell. He was still engaged in earnest conversation with his wife, who was sitting on the foot of the bed, convulsed and in tears. At Colt's request, John Howard Payne and Lewis Gaylord Clarke then went into his cell to take their leave of him. Colt appeared exceedingly pleased to see them; shook them cordially by the hand, and conversed with apparent cheerfulness with them for five minutes, when they bade him farewell, both in tears. Colt's brother Samuel, and his wife remained in the cell about ten minutes longer when both left. His brother was deeply affected and looked more ghastly even than Colt himself. His wife could scarcely support herself, so violent were her feelings. She stood at the door of the cell for a minute—Colt kissed her passionately—strained her to his bosom, and watched her receding form as she passed into the corridor.—Here she stood and sobbed convulsively as though her heart would break, for five minutes. At last she was away by Colt's brother, and his friends followed.

He then desired to see the Sheriff, who went into his cell. Colt then told him emphatically that he was innocent of the murder of Adams, and that he never intended to kill him; he also told him that he still had hopes that something would intervene to save him from being hung, and begged him not to execute the sentence of the law upon him.

The Sheriff told him to banish all hopes of that kind, for he must die at four o'clock. He then requested to see the Sheriff's watch, and set his own by it a minute. He then asked to see Dr. Anthon, and the latter went into his cell, and remained in prayer with him for about ten minutes. At the close of this, Colt again sent for the Sheriff, and said to him,—"If there are any gentlemen present who wish to see me, and take their leave of me, I shall be happy to see them."

This was announced by the Sheriff, and all present with one or two exceptions, passed up to his cell door and shook him by the hand, and took their leave of him. To one gentleman connected with the press he said, "I've spoken harshly of some of the press, but I do not blame you at all; it was all